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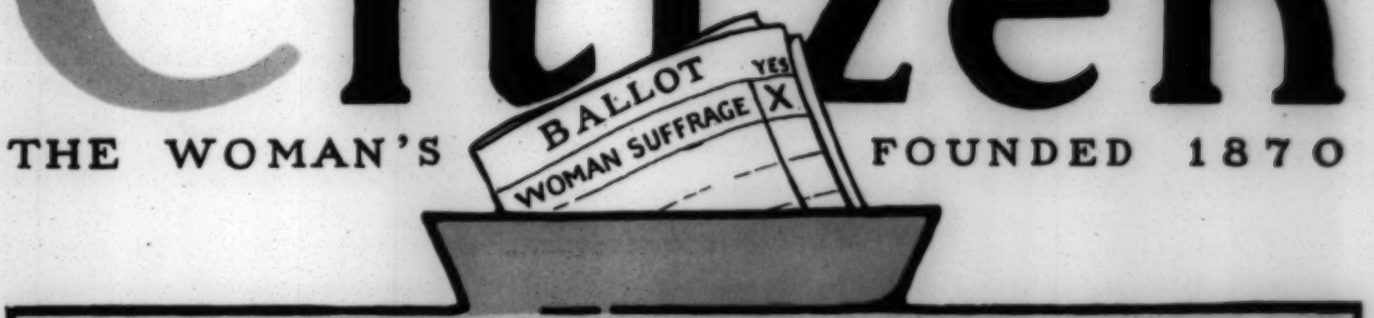
March 9, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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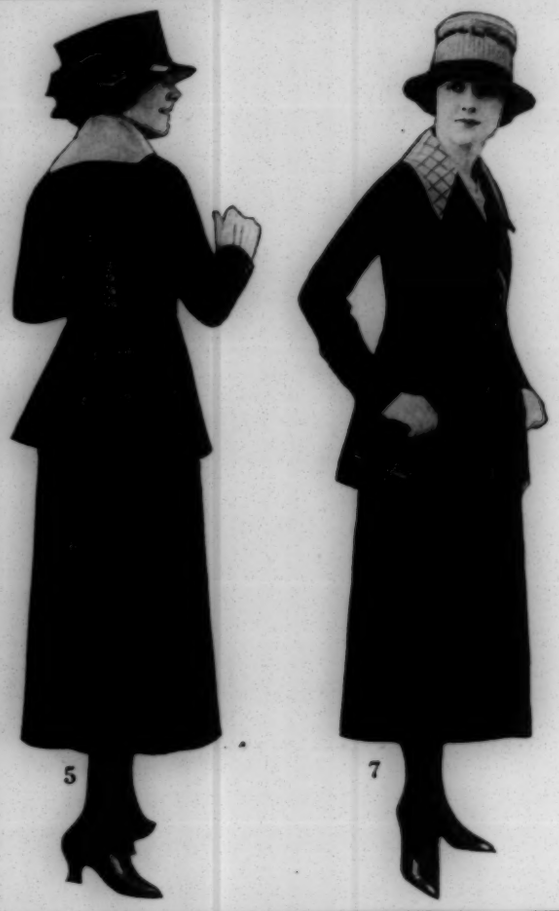

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of *The Woman Citizen* is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

March 9, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 15

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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Make every day a SUGAR-SAVING DAY

Use FRUITS, VEGETABLES and POTATOES abundantly

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

March 9, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

"For France"

PEOPLE who are reading in the press of the country about the Army and Navy Meet scheduled for Madison Square Garden, New York, March 15, 16, 17, for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals in France, can have but a faint conception of the magnitude of the undertaking from a financial and business view point. To begin with the ending, it is hoped and expected to clear $60,000 by the three days' performance. Nobody but women would have the nerve and the faith to hope and expect it, but this matter is in the hands of women. Suffragists, of course, though suffrage and every other controversial question has been stowed away in the hold for the nonce in order that all sorts and conditions of people may get together with only the good word "For France" on their lips.

And they have gotten together.

Never was there such a story of up-leaping, out-going cooperation as has met this project as presented by the generalissimo in charge of it, Elizabeth R. Strange. Estimated in dollars and cents, the rentals donated, the privileges waived, the gratuitous service given run into thousands and thousands of dollars. When Mrs. Strange went, for instance, to the management of the Garden, to try to effect the most advantageous arrangement possible, the most advantageous arrangement the management could think of was to give her the Garden outright. The most advantageous arrangement the holders of the Garden's selling privileges could think of was to waive them absolutely in favor of the Meet. The Army and the Navy were instant in sympathy and cooperation and took upon themselves responsibility for striking programs to be given by the soldier and sailor boys. As usual, the artist world drew heavily on its resources for first aid. Neysa McMein has drawn and donated a promotion poster that is an exquisite sample of her exquisite art. When R. H. Burnside, managing director of the Hippodrome, was approached for some advice he and William G. Stewart, his stage manager, whole-heartedly volunteered to direct the program.

IT can be said, for one feature, that a representation from every regiment in Greater New York will be gathered together under the same roof for the first time, and picked men from these organizations will give exhibitions of bayonet fighting, riot formations, machine-gun work, gas-mask drills, signalling, and other striking "stunts."

Furthermore, Manhattan will have an opportunity on this occasion to see how the national army men of New Jersey compare with those from New York, as Camp Dix is going to send a large detail, including its famous "Singing Sammies," and Camp Upton is also to have its representation.

There will be at least a dozen bands, besides several singing units and other features, and after the men have shown what they have learned in the way of anti-Boche methods, several women's organizations will give performances. Prominent among these will be the Women's Motor Corps Service, under the captaincy of Mrs. Helen R. Bastedo.

TO those who have known a good many meatless days of late, the news that the week from March 9 to 16 will be celebrated throughout New York state as "Meet week" may come with a certain relishful sound. The attention of the New York press, New York women's clubs, men's clubs, etc., is to be engaged in the general drive for financial contributions that will culminate in the Meet. New York state suffragists took a heavy apportionment of the sum of $125,000 which the National Suffrage Association must raise for the upkeep of the hospital unit, but other states are also under pledge to raise thousands of dollars and the spring programs of all the suffrage associations are colorful with money-raising schemes for the Hospitals.

It is the women and children of France who are to benefit through the Women's Oversea Hospitals, the first unit of which has already reached France. For the four years of the war French women and children have been virtually without medical and surgical attention. All available doctors and surgeons are at the front, a situation that has borne with especial severity upon women who have given birth to children without the medical and surgical attention needed. It is to meet a need which the French High Commissioner calls dire that the Women's Oversea Hospitals are being sent to France.

Big Business and Little Children

WE are going to let the Federal Suffrage Amendment rest in peace in the United States Senate for a moment while we eat up some space in paying our respects to the Brown bill fathered at Albany by Senator Elon R. Brown. The force of that bill would be, according to the State Child Labor Committee, to abrogate all the child labor laws of the State, all the night labor laws and the laws for protecting hours and conditions of labor for women. It gives complete "discretionary power" to the industrial commission, wiping the slate clean of the system of checks and balances built up in the interest of women and children.

Let us say that Senator Brown has no connection with the canneries, let us say that his mind functions irrespective of his pocketbook, let us say that it is only his intense desire to serve America that makes him want to speed up without regard to what breaks down. Drape himself in patriotism as he may to-day, the Senator was just as much for the abrogation of labor laws in New York before this country went into the war as he is now. He is very definitely taking a "business" point of view in connection with the matter, and it is the view of short-sighted business at that, a point of view turned to-day toward capitalizing all possible opportunities to break down labor legislation.

In view of federal efforts to keep standards up to the mark, and in the face of the sorrowful experience of other warring countries which hurriedly broke down their protective labor laws only to have to build them up again as hurriedly, it is inconceivable that New York should be so misrepresented at Albany as to have foisted upon her Senator Brown's reactionary legislation. It is with a sustaining sense of their new-come political power that New York women range themselves against his program. The question, "What are you going to do about it?" no longer finds them helplessly huddled back on indirect influence. Not for nothing have New York women been trained in the way of education, agitation, and organization. They have but to begin wirelessing from the greater organization to the less, from the State Party to the election district, in the old suffrage way, to marshal an irresistible force of public sentiment against the proposed legislation. Not for nothing are we backed now by full political rights. It is as full-fledged voters that we make appeal in these later days to Albany. We shall find that the new investiture is far from being a drawback.

Jettisoned Professional Women

"I AM sorry for the man who is engaged in an unessential occupation in these times of war," said a man who owns warehouses. By unessential he means such things as music, printing of books, making of pictures, the carrying on of social service and the buying and selling of other than war supplies. The Government is using his warehouses; therefore, they are essential.

Following this same line professional people in England and America have been scrapped. Little businesses have been jettisoned—and the gloom of failure has been stamped upon a host of serviceable folk.

It was to a considerable extent jobless professional women who made the nucleus of England's WAACS—Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. At first, these women were a hopeless problem, says Miss Helen Fraser, a burden to be carried by charity and, in the many cases where women were physically incapable of rough jobs, they must still be a social problem.

ALREADY in the United States a tragic little procession of women in the discarded professions is trailing through offices and bureaus of placement. One small college in a Southern state has been smashed so flat by the steam-roller of war necessity that every member of the faculty, from the president down, is thrown out of business. One of this Southern faculty is a typical case of the jettisoned woman. She is a middle-aged teacher of art, and, so far, no one has been able to suggest anything to her as a substitute for her lost profession but domestic service, and for this she has neither training nor aptitude.

Music was one of the first things to be jettisoned. Then word came that American bands in France were not up to the standards of French bands, either in quality or quantity. This let in some trained male musicians who might otherwise have been without work or at the mercy of the unassortive methods of employment bureaus. Entertainers are wanted in camps, and women musicians able to give away their time, have scrambled for a chance to do this as unremunerated service to country.

Within a few days the question of music as a mode of therapy has come to public attention. It has casually revealed the fact that a large number of invalids from the Army of the United States of America have been sent back from France and are now in hospitals here. A press report of February 9 shows 650 men in the Columbia University Base Hospital in the Bronx, New York city. They are suffering from shell shock, heart weaknesses or tuberculosis. Some are wounded men returned home.

FOR shell-shock cases the hospital authorities are experimenting with music as a remedial agency. "Some of the worst and most hopeless cases were brightened by music and its effect upon them was so gratifying that the medical staff has asked for a repetition," reports one doctor.

If music turns out to be one of the "essential occupations," after all, it will prove a God-send to some of the jettisoned professional women whose career has been wrenched out of hand by the sudden economic changes of war. Here is an opportunity to round up, according to professional competence, a regiment of trained servitors.

What will the authorities who have human fates in their hands do for these professional women, scrapped on the dust heap of "unessential occupations?" Will they leave the whole subject in the hands of rich amateurs or will they see to it that honest professional skill comes to its own? Surely one of the most essential things in war time is to prevent the creation of a dependent class.

What They Proved

ON Tuesday New York women had a limited chance to prove whether or not New York women want to vote.

They proved that:

Over 90 per cent of the women who registered for a special election can be relied on to vote at it.

(Only 33 1/3 of the men eligible to vote Tuesday made use of their chance.)

They proved that the Socialist women are no more interested in voting than are Republican and Democratic women.

They proved that sex antagonism is no factor at the polls; for they voted for men candidates in far greater numbers than they did for the one woman candidate.

They proved that the polls can be as orderly as the churches.

They proved that the New York *Times* was wrong, as usual, in all its elderly fears.

Will He Represent New York?

ALL over the state of New York there is a mounting insistence that Senator Wadsworth get in line with the people's mandate on suffrage by voting for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Local by local, the State Federation of Labor is urging the Senator to represent New York. Individuals, organizations, church bodies, civic, women's clubs, the county committees of his own Republican organization—all are calling on Senator Wadsworth to remember that he is in Washington to represent a constituency back home. That constituency is for woman suffrage, but it is not asking him to vote for woman suffrage. It is asking him to give New York a chance to ratify that Federal Suffrage Amendment. If he believes New York won't ratify, let him back up his belief by putting the matter to the test. If he believes New York will ratify, who is he to stand in the way of the sovereign will of the people? He cannot represent New York and disregard New York's commitment to woman suffrage.

Public Sentiment and Suffrage

IN a recently printed letter, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth tries to make a case against woman suffrage by massing old majorities cast against suffrage in times past. But public sentiment is a fluid thing that constantly changes, widens, and mounts. It took public sentiment just two years to pick up 150,000 votes from the no column in New York's suffrage vote and place them in the yes column.

Mrs. Wadsworth asks how long it will be before the Socialists and other radicals will increase in power if the women of the old party stay away from the polls.

Well, on that hypothesis it won't be long. For the Socialist women have the advantage of a political co-education with men which the men of the old-line parties have heretofore rigorously denied to women. The only way to meet and balance that situation is for the men of the old-line parties to take just as much interest and satisfaction in getting out the woman vote as Socialist men are accredited with taking. Socialist men have no greater stake in the government than have Republican and Democratic men. What Socialist men have done Republican and Democratic men can do. Let the men of the old-line parties do their legitimate share in stimulating and encouraging the political interest of their women and the old-line parties will get their share of the woman vote.

SETTING forth what seems to be a cherished grievance because of the isolation of the antisuffragists, Mrs. Wadsworth makes an incontrovertible point for the strength of public sentiment back of suffrage. No organization but hers, she says, has worked or spoken or distributed literature against suffrage in any of the campaign. That is to concede a vast amount of public sentiment to suffrage, but no more than enough. For it is true that all the great organizations, religious, educational, industrial, temperance, civic, women's clubs, political parties—representing a crystallized sentiment of unparalleled reach and breadth—not only have not worked against suffrage; they have very definitely worked for it. Mrs. Wadsworth is in error, however, when she says that in each of the campaigns hers was the only organization that worked against suffrage.

We recall one: The German-American Alliance in the Nebraska campaigns.

How Much Is Two-Thirds?

REPRESENTATIVE McLEMORE, of Texas, recently introduced a resolution in the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the question of the constitutionality of the vote by which the House recently passed the national prohibition amendment. He contended that the vote was illegal and unconstitutional because two-thirds of the elected members (435) did not vote for it. There were several vacancies, four from New York alone, but he held that these should be counted in the total when figuring the two-thirds required to pass an amendment.

It has now been discovered that this point has been brought up before and Congress then decided that the two-thirds required for the passing of a constitutional amendment is two-thirds of those present. It is clear that an earlier Congress saw that unscrupulous men might absent themselves when a vote was to be taken and thus render it impossible to secure a two-thirds vote and that Congress declared against a practice so unjust and unrepresentative.

C. C. C.

Live Work

TOO much cannot be said in praise of the system of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to stimulate and sustain women's interest in the state legislation that is forward at Albany. Under the direction of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw a "Legislative Bulletin" recapitulates the measures of immediate interest to women voters, stresses cardinal points, explains, adds little notes of warning or of commendation, and vitalizes the whole legislative situation for the woman voter.

Suffrage in the Senate

WASHINGTON.—The Senate's live interest in the federal woman suffrage amendment and indications of an early vote on the question appeared in a short debate precipitated a few days ago by Senator Gallinger, dean of the Senate and minority leader. The New Hampshire Senator, besides being the leader of his party claims to have been a suffragist longer than any other member of the Senate, and he obtained the floor recently immediately after roll call to read to his colleagues a letter from John Hays Hammond, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, urging favorable action on the federal amendment.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Democrat, another staunch suffragist, was on his feet as soon as the Republican leader had finished, reiterating the arguments for political equality for women. Senator King of Utah, and Senator Phelan of California, Democrats, and Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, were the other participants in the brisk exchange which developed between the two sides of the chamber, Senator Borah bringing it to a close by demanding "Why don't we vote on it?"

Mr. Hammond wrote Senator Gallinger that "it would be a great misfortune to have this issue injected into our next political campaign, as would be the result of the defeat of the federal suffrage bill in this Congress." But, he continued, "the question is above state, above party, it is national. Winning the war is now the supreme duty of Americans, and the inspiring co-operation of our eager and patriotic women would be of incalculable service in promoting essential legislation, by their influence at the polls."

Senator Gallinger, declaring that he had been a believer in woman suffrage for more than 30 years, said that he hoped to see early action by the Senate as a matter of clearly established justice and good policy. He was convinced, he said, that the right to vote had been denied to women merely because men had the power to deny it—"another illustration of the false doctrine that might makes right."

Senator King, urging state rights against federal action, was vigorously answered by Senator Shafroth, and by interjection from Senator Phelan of California.

THE letter from Mr. Hammond, the reading of which occasioned the Senate discussion, was, in full, as follows:

"My dear Senator Gallinger:

"No argument is needed to convince even the most conservative of men of the inherent justice of the cause of woman suffrage. Some, however, have questioned its expediency; but the logic of events during the past few years must compel a change of heart and mind in even these "doubting Thomases."

"England, ever slow to make radical changes in political thought, has finally recognized both the justice of the cause and the advantage to the nation in granting women the vote.

"No wise statesman can doubt the ultimate triumph of the cause in this country. Why, then, not concede now what we shall otherwise inevitably be forced to grant after a prolonged and unprofitable contest?

"It would be a great misfortune to have this issue injected into our next political campaign, as would be the result of the defeat of the federal suffrage bill in this Congress. Winning the war is now the supreme duty of all Americans, and the inspiring co-operation of our eager and patriotic women would be of incalculable service in promoting essential legislation, by their influence at the polls.

"The question is above state, above party—it is national.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) JOHN HAYS HAMMOND."

Senator Gallinger's Speech

AFTER reading the above letter from Mr. Hammond, Senator Gallinger spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, the letter I have read is from the pen of a man of large affairs and broad vision, a man who has doubtless given the matter the most careful and conscientious consideration. When men such as John Hays Hammond reach the conclusion that women have a right to equal participation with men in governmental affairs it is indicative of a growing sentiment on the part of many who have heretofore been indifferent if not hostile to the equal-suffrage movement. When one stops to reflect upon the part that woman is playing in matters connected with the war in which we are engaged it forces one to the conclusion that woman has won for herself the fullest possible recognition in everything that tends to the best interests alike of the home and the State. In all the history of the world there has been no such exhibition of loyal devotion to the cause of liberty and justice as the women have manifested throughout our entire land, a devotion certainly as great as that which our soldiers are showing in the camps and on the battle fields. No sacrifice has been too great, no labor too severe or exhausting, that the women of the country have not accepted cheerfully and performed in a way that can not fail to excite the admiration and gratitude of all lovers of our institutions.

"They ask now for full recognition of their political rights. Their request is reasonable and just and should be granted ungrudgingly and without hesitation. Already the House of Representatives, by more than a two-thirds vote, has passed the constitutional amendment submitting to the several States the question of conferring upon them the privilege of full citizenship, so far as suffrage is concerned. It remains for the Senate to take action on the subject, and I venture to express the hope that the requisite number of votes in this body will be secured when the matter shall be submitted for our consideration and action.

"For more than 30 years I have been a believer in the right of women to vote, and I have never wavered in my conviction as to the justice of the cause. That right has been denied to women simply because men have had the power to deny it. It has been an illustration of the false doctrine that might makes right, because the principles of justice are not founded on either force or governmental decrees. I have never been able to understand why women who possess every other qualification for suffrage but that of sex should be denied participation in the affairs of the State, and I look forward with pleasant anticipation to the time when the mothers, the wives, and the sisters of men will be given the same rights, so far as the ballot is concerned, that the fathers, the husbands, and the brothers enjoy. A great opportunity is presented to the Senate to wipe out the inequality that now exists and to submit to the several States an opportunity to make our country a land of absolute equality, based upon the fundamental principles of right, justice and humanity.

"I ask that the letter of Mr. Hammond shall lie on the table, as the constitutional amendment is now on the calendar, from which I trust it will soon be taken and agreed to by the Senate.

"While our boys are fighting for democracy abroad let us do our part toward establishing a real, true, genuine democracy at home."

London, Feb. 7, 1918.

DEAR MRS. CATT:

I must write you one paan of joy over our Bill. It is now an Act of Parliament and the law of the land. There was a sharp tussle at the very end between the two Houses and we were on tenterhooks of anxiety till about 3 o'clock last night, February 6. The subject of dispute was not woman suffrage but proportional representation. We felt our old enemies were pouring oil on these flames in order to destroy the Bill and woman suffrage with it altogether. However, the Government stood firm (and the chief of all parties supported them) on the most important point. The Royal assent was given by commission in the House of Lords within half an hour. Mrs. Strachey and I and Miss Palliser were there (I did not wait till the very end, because I knew that A—— and P—— would be anxious) but R—— and E—— stayed and went into the House of Lords and saw the Royal assent given, with all the interesting old ceremonies and clothes. I know how you will have rejoiced with us.

With affectionate greeting,

Yours ever,

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

Thinking in France

MISS MARY W. DEWSON of Massachusetts, one of the sixteen stars in the National American Woman Suffrage Association service flag, sends back word to Mrs. Catt from her post in Valence: "They are thinking in France," and encloses two clippings on woman suffrage from French papers. One is from a little provincial sheet and reads: "Something happened last Tuesday in the Chamber which has never happened before, a president was heard to proclaim women's right to the vote, and the Chamber to receive with applause words which seem simple enough today, but which would have been considered an intolerable audacity thirty years ago.

"Although this war has been a source of great suffering to woman it will at least have pushed forward some of the more important social benefits for which women would otherwise have had to look to the future. Votes for women are on the schedule when victory comes to France. That is to say there will be two victories."

The other clipping is from Le Progres of February 2, a Lyons paper. "The women's rights group in the Chamber has framed its membership as follows: President M. Siegfried; vice-presidents, MM. Doizy, Marin, Andrieux and Merlin; secretaries, MM. Etienne Flandin, Roulleaux-Dugage, Gilbert, Laurent and Lancien. The speaker is M. Mauger. The group has decided to study among other questions: The municipal vote for women; the access of women into university and industrial posts; and equality of treatment for equal work."

So sure are the French women that municipal franchise is to be achieved promptly that the Union Fraternelle des Femmes is publishing a little leaflet of instructions in municipal voting for the coming women voters.

Canadian Women on War Council

NO more notable event has occurred in the history of women's political evolution than the convening of a war council of women at Ottawa on February 28 to confer with the War Cabinet of the Government. This conference was bidden by the Government early in the month and it was composed of forty or fifty members representing the country geographically. In addition, industrial, agricultural and professional interests had their special women delegates. The Women's Press Club, trained nurses, various Dominion organizations, all sent their representatives. Mrs. J. A. Hamilton was there for the Women's Equal Franchise League and Dr. Margaret Gordon for the Canadian Suffrage Association.

In his speech of greeting, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, said that "the spirit of Canadian womanhood has entered into the tremendous struggle" of the war. What is wanted now is that effort should be made by every man and every woman in the Dominion to coordinate all forms of activity for an endurance test. The President of the Privy Council frankly outlined the program of the conference, as a discussion of ways for supplementing man-power of the nation by the assistance of women. The conference lasted several days and took up in detail such matters as reinforcements at the front, the necessity for greater production, and the necessity for thrift and economy.

CANADA is going full steam ahead in the matter of the political and civil emancipation of women. Not only has the Government publicly proclaimed its reliance upon women but Premier Borden has promised that the truncated Parliamentary franchise for women given them at the last election shall be made full and complete.

Nova Scotia, which approached the suffrage question some months ago and, having brought it to a third reading, shied off again, has now given women of the Province very definite promises of enfranchisement. In the speech from the throne at Halifax on February 21, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, it was announced that a bill giving women the same franchise rights as men would be introduced.

With the gaining of political rights has come an effort to remove civil disabilities as well. The Manitoba dower-rights bill, uncovers a curious situation. Dower, it would seem, was abolished in Manitoba in 1885 owing to the fact that so many of the early settlers who owned real estate had Indian wives. White women have been subjected to any inconvenience and injustice which might arise from the husband's desire to will away from wife and children all the property standing in his name. A clause of the new Dower Bill which was introduced in the local Legislature by Stephen A. Clement of Brandon was received with much applause. It provides that a husband may not will away more than two-thirds of his total estate, real and personal, from his wife.

ALEXIS YAKOVLOFF and his wife were co-workers in perfecting an anti-aircraft gun which is now being offered to the United States Government.

What Counts

I'M tired of eating corn bread, and I'm tired of meatless days,
My soul has come to loathe a bean, no matter what its phase,
Of left-overs I'm tired and sick, I've swallowed crumb and drop,
And now I fear I've reached the point where I would slack and stop.
But I recall that grains of wheat make up a big amount,
And if we'd win we must drill this in, "It's the little things that count."

I'M tired of sweetless days and weeks, I want a big iced cake,
I'm just a little weary of the kind that is a fake,
The butterless, eggless, milkless type, and the gingerless gingerbread,
I long just once for "ye olden days" when we were overfed.
But then I think, "These atoms sweet make up a big amount,"
And if we'd win we must drill this in, "It's the little things that count."

I'M tired of knitting all the time, I want to read a book,
Or curl up tight and take a nap in some nice quiet nook.
Of bandages and slings I dream, and the absorbent pad,
And all these gauze compresses, they make me sick and sad!
But I recall that howe'er small, they swell the whole amount,
And if we'd win we must drill this in, "It's the little things that count."

AND so whene'er I'm weary and my brain is fagged and dull,
And in this round of little jobs I'd like to find a lull,
Or when I think that since I can't be Pershing, Haig or Joffre,
I might as well relax a bit, or throw the whole thing off,
Then I recall that howe'er small, we swell the whole amount,
And if we'd win we must drill this in, "'Tis ordinary folks that count."

Alice Forman Wyckoff.

For the Liberty Loan

THE women of Texas are being thoroughly organized for the Third Liberty Loan Campaign, every county having its own organization. This work is being perfected under the direction of Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, who was recently appointed by Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, to the chairmanship of the Texas branch of that committee.

Mrs. Cunningham has had thorough preparation for her duties. For three years she has been the president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association and in June was elected president of the Texas Woman's Anti-Vice Committee, composed of the heads of nearly every woman's organization in the state. After accomplishing much good around the army cantonments, the committee has now merged into the Texas Social Hygiene Association.

Big Biennial Backed by Uncle Sam

THE fourteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 30-May 9.

The chief welcome will be voiced on the evening of April 30 by Governor C. H. Brough, the "Suffrage Governor," who succeeded in helping make Arkansas the first suffrage state in the South.

The convention is being held with the full approval of the United States Government and the personal endorsement of William G. McAdoo, director general of all the railroads, who has promised that instead of discouraging the meeting the Government urges it and will back it with speakers and railroad accommodations.

War work will be the constant theme and service will be the convention's keynote.

The Arkansas biennial board has issued a special notice extending a cordial invitation to club women all over America to attend the convention, even though they are not delegates.

Guest tickets will be provided for sessions in the Auditorium and special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors by the Hospitality Committee. The Hotels Committee, Mrs. J. H. Avery, chairman, will be able in many cases, upon prompt notification, to place these visiting club women eager to get in touch with national service in hotels with their accredited state delegation.

The Press Committee of the G. F. W. C., in the name of Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, chairman of Press, and Mrs. James J. Read, has extended an invitation to Miss Young of the *Woman Citizen* to be a guest of honor at the press conference and the press luncheon.

Arkansas club women and the biennial board extend an invitation to readers of the *Woman Citizen* to be present at this great war-time gathering of organized womanhood.

L. M. S. R.

Suffrage in Hungary

THE Vienna paper, *Reichspost*, published a summary of a pamphlet on the new Hungarian Franchise Reform Bill, by M. Vazsonyi, who is described as the "Franchise Reform Minister." It has now reached this country via Berne.

After paying tribute to the patriotism of Hungarian women during the war, M. Vazsonyi says:

"Women's work has become a matter of public interest, and it is impossible therefore that we should continue to exclude women when we are extending the franchise for men."

He goes on to define the special conditions under which it is proposed to give women the vote in the bill now before the Diet. It was agreed that a woman was to be entitled to vote if she possessed a certificate proving she had passed through four classes of a "Burgerschule" or of an educational establishment of equal standing, or if she could prove that she had received a corresponding education through other means. This would give the vote to 200,000 women.

As the new bill is a democratic measure social justice demanded that another legal titl

(Continued on page 296)

When Mothers

NOT all the great battles are being fought in the trenches abroad. Right here in New York—on the streets and in the homes—a battle is being fought, the winning of which is quite as essential to the welfare of future generations as many a battle that will be fought abroad. This is the movement to protect and safeguard the young girl who has succumbed to the lure of the uniform—a popular hysteria just now—and who, in the excitement of the times, may lose the poise and reserve essential for self-protection.

It is such a task that the first woman police commissioner, Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, of New York City, has attacked in her effort to make the world's second largest city safe for women and girls. As fifth deputy police commissioner, Mrs. O'Grady is charged with a heavy responsibility toward the several million women and girls of the great city of New York. The appointment of a woman to this post is one of the most important advances yet made by women in assuming their rightful share of the responsibility of municipal government, and marks one of the many changes that have followed the suffrage victory of last fall in New York state.

"NO greater problem confronts this department today than the problem of the young girl who has been swayed from her proper balance by the sight of a uniform," declared Commissioner O'Grady in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Woman Citizen*. "Almost without thinking, due in a measure to the excitement and unrest of the times, she has allowed herself to be carried away. The appalling thing about it all is the youth of these girls. They are mere children. One asks herself over and over again where are the girls' parents, of what are they thinking to allow their daughters to run the risks they do. In all my years of service the girl problem has never been just like this today. Of course, we have all those world-old problems which enter into the life of a big city, but the thing that claims immediate attention is protecting these girls. It is through the girls themselves we must work. Their home conditions must be learned, and all that groundwork of material must be closely scrutinized before one can prescribe the cure. Sometimes it is best to take the girl from the home, because as you know home is a word that admits of wide interpretation. Many of these young girls come from out of the city and then we must send them back to their home towns.

"Conditions will be different when women sit in the councils of government with the men," said the Commissioner, "and when the laws of the future are made they will be framed from the standpoint of justice to all. No man will go his way free while the girl is left to stand the blame and bear the stain."

As the Commissioner talks one is conscious that here is a police official who is seeing the young girl—and the older girl, too—and all her problems with the eyes and the heart of a mother. The desire to protect and save is uppermost in her mind. While there will be no lightening of discipline, while sentimentality will not be allowed to creep in, the girls who come to her for advice or for correction will know they have some one who stands ready to help and willing to point the way for a new and a better start.

THE woman who approaches this tremendous new problem in the good old mother way is fortified with years of experience as a probation officer in the courts of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Honesty of purpose and a keen, clear, vision into the heart of things seem to be hers. She is a womanly woman, peculiarly fitted, it would seem, to her work, one who stands ready to reach out a hand to all who come. And many come. All day long the office of the Fifth Deputy Commissioner is thronged with those who are seeking advice and counsel. Getting an interview under these circumstances means fairly snatching a few precious minutes and finding that some of those must be divided with calls on the telephone and pressing business demands.

"As a policeman do you think there is any great difference in the woman's viewpoint and the viewpoint of man?" was asked of Commissioner O'Grady.

"I do, indeed. It is not an antagonistic difference and the union of the two makes the complete circle. We have the two viewpoints in the home and we need them in the larger home—the state. Women are much more prone to think along detailed lines than men. They go after the little things. Of course, in this work with girls, where there must of necessity be the investigation of the home conditions, it is much easier for a woman to get at the root of the while situation than it would be for a man. A man gets to a certain point and feels a hesitancy about intruding further. It seems too intimate a situation for his handling. But the woman can go right to the bottom of the situation. It is just one woman talking to another and in almost every instance a woman will talk more freely to another woman. Her reserve is more easily broken down and many times she is glad to talk it all out with one who can get her viewpoint. Naturally when you have all the facts at hand you can proceed more intelligently in prescribing the remedy."

"I WONDER," continued Mrs. O'Grady, "if the women, or the men for that matter, know the intricate protective machinery that is always in operation in the New York Police Department? Those who entertain the old idea that arrest and punishment are the chief aims of the department would marvel to see the moral welfare work being done today, especially among the youths. For years the department has been emphasizing the humanitarian side, the protective side, of the boy and girl problem."

In connection with this welfare work Commissioner O'Grady paid high tribute to the large organizations of women in the city. It is her intention, she says, to co-operate with them in all possible ways, just as she had done during her years as probation officer.

"What of women juries, do you favor them?"

"Yes, why not? However, I do not favor women juries for women and men juries for men, but juries of both men and women. After all, why should sex be the determining factor in so many avenues of our activities? Fitness and ability and not sex are coming to be the standards of the world.

ELLEN M. O'GRADY

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS MAYOR HYLAN APPOINTED YORK'S FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO WILL ONCE AS THEIR MENTOR AND THE AND UNSENSATIONAL, IT'S THE BECOME THE POLICEMAN.

rs Are Policemen

LICE COMMISSIONER

BODY IS GOING TO BE SORRY THAT
NE ELLEN O'GRADY TO BE NEW
MMISSIONER, LEAST OF ALL THE
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INTERMEDIARY. SANE AND QUIET
HER IN MRS. O'GRADY THAT HAS

"WOMEN have much to give and they are giving it with a will. A comparatively short time ago—perhaps so short a time as five years ago—there was noticeable in many parts of the country a social awakening, due in a great measure to woman. A body of women awakened almost overnight, as it were, to the factory problems, the matter of the wage scale, the working hours and conditions relative to child labor. And now everywhere the women are getting yet wider awake, and learning day by day how much the state needs the housekeeper as well as the politician.

"That is what my own duties mean. I am looking after my family, only in this instance it is a very large family, and its problems are magnified and multiplied—still it is just home-making on a larger scale.

"Now that the women of New York have the franchise and now that it is imminent the country over, think what a power will be behind our efforts to better certain conditions.

The activities of certain state politicians anxious to tear down the protective laws created to safeguard the children in the factories were condemned by the woman police commissioner.

"I strongly oppose a return of all conditions—even for the period of the war—that prey upon the health, the growth and the well-being of the growing child," said Commissioner O'Grady. "It cannot be done with impunity. The war demands much of us—even of children—but surely it cannot demand that we should sacrifice our boys and girls, their physical, social and morai welfare in this manner."

It is too early as yet for the Commissioner to announce a constructive program. Her work will lie with women and young girls and will be an amplification of her work as probation officer. This much is certain, however, that it will be a program founded upon actual knowledge of the conditions with which she is working—gained in the school of experience. The keynote of her program will be common sense.

COMMISSIONER O'GRADY believes that the greatest need just now is for women protective officers. Four women have been assigned her from another department of the police force, and they will assist their chief in protecting the young girls of Greater New York.

Commissioner O'Grady did not just happen to be appointed as the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner of the police department of America's greatest city. She earned the gold and blue insignia of her office which glistens against the tailored gown of dark blue cloth. Both Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright had first-hand knowledge of her fitness for the office before they concurred in her appointment, which marks the most sweeping recognition ever given a woman in the policing of a great city. Incidentally she jumped from a salary of $1,320 to a salary of $6,000 a year.

IN making the appointment, the latter part of January, Commissioner Enright said: "My experience in this department has demonstrated to me the absolute necessity of having a woman as deputy commissioner."

Suffragists Select Police-Women

THE Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, recently appointed six additional police-women who are to assist in controlling vice conditions. Of the six one was a colored woman. San Antonio had previously tried out a police-woman besides matrons at jails and railway stations. In the present crisis the Mayor appealed to Texas women's organizations to help him out. Presidents of all the women's associations in the city were asked to select candidates for the police. Mrs. Rena Maverick Green, president of the Equal Franchise Society, acting as chairman of the committee. Suffragists stand strongly behind this move, believing it a measure in accord with the National American Woman Suffrage Association's pledge at its convention in December to support the government during the war and especially in the field of woman's labor. This taking women's organizations into municipal councils for policing purposes has been accelerated since the war. In one instance, St. Louis, Missouri, it was initiated by suffragists.

Before the war there were, at the end of 1916, in the United States 125 police-women serving in forty cities, the largest number being in Chicago. New York City had none. It now has four as war police who are responsible for the safety of girls around encampments. Many other cities have appointed women police as a war measure and there is little doubt that many of them will remain after the war is over. In addition to appointments of local police forces, under the charge of Maude Miner, Chairman of Protective Work for Girls, the War Department has fifty-five women police placed at military encampments in all parts of the United States.

All of which brings to the fore the demand for police-women in warring countries. England found early in the war that extra service of women was necessary. Its first plan was to mobilize an untrained force for swift service. But the untrained woman only tided over a gap. The trained woman was as much needed as the trained man. So England has developed a system not only of women police, but of training schools for women police. In July, 1915, there were fifty women in the British police service; in July, 1917, there were 612.

On School Boards

BRUCE W. WATSON, writing in the *Municipal Review*, notes the fact that women are eligible for many city and county school boards, yet the practice of electing them is not general. The writer recalls two cities which elected women and later discontinued the practice. "This certainly," says he, "was not due to dissatisfaction with women's service on this board. Wherever chosen they have performed the duties of the office with dignity and intelligence, with exceptional devotion and conscientiousness."

For many years there were six women (13 per cent) on the New York City school board of forty-six members. Two months after New York women got the vote the board was reorganized and the number culled down to seven, two of the seven, or 30 per cent of the members appointed, were women. What's in a vote?

A. S. B.'s Page

Is It Non-Partisan?

WHEN one-half of a man's critics declare that he leans too much to the left, and the other half insist that he leans too much to the right, it is a fair inference that he is holding himself pretty straight. The anti-suffragists are continually berating the Suffrage Association on the alleged ground that it is pro-Socialist, while on the other hand many of the Socialists charge it with being a bitter and bigoted opponent of Socialism.

The New York *Call*, the Socialist daily, although an advocate of equal suffrage, has been especially sharp in its attacks upon the suffrage organization. In its issue of February 17, 1918, it says editorially of the New York Woman Suffrage Party:

"If the Woman Suffrage Party would publicly and honestly announce itself to be an anti-Socialist organization, we should be delighted to have the public in general and the new women voters in particular at last know just where its members stand. But we do most emphatically object to their *being* an anti-Socialist organization while attempting to fool the public and the new women voters into believing they are non-partisan."

This criticism is called out by the words of a borough chairman, who said:

"We want New York state to be the first to ratify the Federal Amendment. Then we want to educate the women in the technique of voting. We want the women to determine their political principles for themselves, becoming Democrats or Republicans as they think best. That is why we as a suffrage party have remained non-partisan."

Apparently the grievance is that the Democratic and Republican parties were the only ones named. Is the suffrage organization to be set down as anti-Progressive because this woman did not mention the Progressives, or as anti-Prohibitionist because she did not mention the Prohibitionists? In discussing non-partisanship, it is easy to name the leading parties only; but all the smaller ones are understood to be included.

Members of the suffrage organization are pro or anti Socialist in their views as individuals, but the organization as an organization tries to steer a straight course. From the fact that it is accused by each side of being partial to the other, we may infer that it has succeeded in remaining really non-partisan.

Seven-Cent Milk

WHILE working for the soldiers at the front, American women are also trying to guard their country against the enemies in the rear. One of the most dangerous of these is hunger. A social settlement in Boston—the women's residence of the South End House—has taken a practical way to lessen the ill effects of the high price of milk upon the children of the poor.

Even skim milk contains a great deal of nourishment. The settlement has arranged with a milk dealer to supply bottled skim milk at seven cents a quart, and sells it at that price to the neighbors. At its baby clinic, it has an exhibit of milk soups and milk puddings, and the mothers are invited to sample them, and to take away the recipes. Thus the settlement is spreading a wide knowledge of the food value of skim milk, and building up a large demand for it. The idea is worth trying elsewhere.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the woman at the head of the settlement is a suffragist.

Patriots or Profiteers?

THE magnificent response of women to the duties that came to them with the war is winning praise in every allied country. It has already brought them the ballot in England and Canada; and the recent suffrage victory in New York was due to the double fact that the women there did extraordinary work for the suffrage amendment, and also extraordinary work in war service. Yet certain enemies of equal rights are trying to convince the U. S. Senators that the women's vote will be an unpatriotic vote!

What class of our people has responded the most faithfully to Mr. Hoover's appeals for food conservation? Who but the housewives? Contrast their patriotic saving and self-denial with the brazen profiteering of many business firms, and say whether it is just to give a vote to the profiteer and deny it to the patriot!

Looking Ahead

THERE is a singular lack of foresight in the minority of "last ditchers," the "bitter enders," in the United States Senate who are bent on staving off the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the latest possible moment. They know that it must go through, and go through before long. Every intelligent man sees that it is coming. Why then put up an irreconcilable and losing fight to delay it for a few months or a year, at the cost of making the after adjustment to the changed conditions the more difficult?

The vicious interests, of course, will keep up their fight to the last gasp; but the more or less well-meaning conservatives ought to consider whether, by antagonizing the new women voters to the last moment and to the last inch, they are really promoting the interests that they wish to serve. It looks rather dubious.

Women and Morals

LABOR unrest is a constant source of trouble. The recent report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate its causes is full of interest. The commission found a number of causes. One was (on the part of certain employers) "an academic fear that the granting of just demands will lead to unjust demands."

This puts in a nutshell one of the objections that the woman suffrage movement has had to meet all the way along. Whenever women asked for something reasonable and fair, it was always assumed that if they got it they would forthwith demand to be freed from all family claims and ethical obligations.

When girls began to ask to go to college, it was seriously asserted that "a woman who can read Homer in the original will not be willing to darn her husband's stockings."

"On the contrary," answered an advocate of the higher education, "it will give her something pleasant to think about while she is darning them."

When married women asked to control their own property and earnings, it was seriously urged, "If the husband does not control his wife's money, she will spend it on other men."

Now women are asking for a vote—a demand as simple, as righteous and as fair as any of the others. At once the old cry that has been raised against every previous step of women's progress is lifted again—the prediction that if women are emancipated from political disfranchisement they will straightway claim emancipation also from all the Ten Commandments, and plunge into a carnival of immorality. It is the old scarecrow in a fresh outfit of tatters, fluttering to the same old breeze of timorous conservatism.

There were some echoes of this ancient fear to be heard during the recent debate on woman suffrage in the United States House of Representatives. There may be a few echoes of it even in the coming debate in the Senate. But it is growing harder and harder to frighten men of intelligence with this particular bugbear. Immorality exists—the more is the pity—but no part of it is traceable to the collegiate education of women, or to the married women's property laws. None at all of it is traceable to women's votes, in the countries and states where they have the ballot. On this point the clergy of all denominations, resident in these states, are practically unanimous. Even before the war, the proportion of illegitimate births to the population was larger in Germany, where women are rigidly debarred from suffrage, than in the Scandinavian countries where women vote.

A sign of the final passing of this objection in England is to be found in the solid vote for woman suffrage cast recently by the leaders of the Church of England, when the measure finally went through the conservative House of Lords. It was supported not only by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, but by the whole band of Bishops as well, not one of the "peers spiritual" being recorded in opposition.

Our Biggest Victory Yet

THE suffrage triumphs grow bigger and bigger. The recent victory in New York more than doubled the number of women in the United States who were entitled to vote. The victory in England enfranchises about three times as many women as the victory in New York.

Some time ago, a suffrage cartoon was published, showing the growth of the woman voter. Beginning as a tiny figure, when only the handful of women in early Wyoming could vote, she marched on, growing larger and larger with the years. In 1917 she doubled her stature. Now she has doubled it again. From a figure like a tiny toy, she has become

"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall
And most divinely fair."

War Service

MRS. EDWARD A. QUIN, PRESIDENT OF CIVITAS

Hospital Unit Reaches France

THE first contingent of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., landed in France on Tuesday, February 26, and has met its director, Dr. Caroline Finley, who preceded the unit last November and has since that time devoted herself to perfecting the local French arrangements for its installation. Ten of the forty nurses and nurses' aids went in this first group. The remainder will sail when the unit is established in the village allotted to their care. Seven women doctors have already gone, four from New York Infirmary for Women and Children and three from Philadelphia. Women as mechanicians and chauffeurs combined will take care of the motor vehicles, several of which have been donated to the unit and are now in France.

"Civitas" Goes Abroad

THE CLUB NAME "Civitas" of Brooklyn, New York, has been making history for itself for twenty-five years. Now it has gained international fame, for it is painted on the outside of an ambulance which its members have given to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., and will be known and blessed by many of the sick and wounded in desolated France.

Civitas has a history running level with the advance of women into public life. It began with the timid boldness of a few society girls who wanted to know things for themselves. The club was fortunate in a talented member, Mrs. Darwin J. Maserole, who so directed the early policies of the club that it has maintained its unique and progressive programme "to awaken an interest in civic and social welfare and to further all movements that aim to advance human progress."

The present president of Civitas, now serving her second term, is Mrs. Edward A. Quin, who was on the last Brooklyn Board of Education of 46 members. She worked hard for the establishment of the Gary plan, with which she had long been familiar. As her message to the *Woman Citizen* indicates, this gift of the ambulance is quite in line with the club's traditions. "We feel," says Mrs. Quin, "that all of the important movements of the day for social welfare have had the backing of the club. The 'Society Girl' idea was long since abandoned and now the qualifications for admission are very severe. All questions are handled without gloves, our idea being that the truth must be found in order to inform public opinion and so solve the matter."

BOYS and girls of the Pastorious school of Germantown have knitted three woolen blankets which they have sent forward through the Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania for the U. S. A. Women's Overseas Hospital in France. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee, says that as soon as the most urgent needs of the hospital are known the Committee will depend on suffrage organizations to supply many such articles as those supplied through the forehandedness of the Pastorious school-children. She suggests that donors wait until the list reaches this country so that selection may be made of the things most urgently needed.

Another Call

WOMEN are being called for to fill positions as United State deputy shipping commissioners, the principal duties of which according to the United States Civil Service Commission, are performed chiefly on shipboard and wharves and "require good physique and tact in dealing with seamen." As the deputy shipping commissioner acts in the absence of the shipping commissioner, applicants for the job, says the civil service commissioner's announcement, "must have had such experience as will make them familiar with the shipping and discharge of seamen and with such questions as may arise between the masters of a vessel and the seamen." If women are appointed, it is stated, they will have the right to board ships in their capacity as Federal officers and will be called upon to do the same work as the men deputies.

The examination to be held by the Civil Service Commission March 20, is the first of its kind opened to women. A deputy shipping commissioner is now needed at Baltimore, Md., and women who think they would like to try for this work and similar positions which will be vacant from time to time in other parts of the country, are invited to write the United States Civil Service Commission, at Washington, D. C., or apply to local United States Civil Service boards.

Teaching the Boys

MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART, heroine of the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky and president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, has begun school work with Kentucky men of draft age. She says that thousands of men of draft age are learning to read and write in order that they may communicate with their families when away at camp.

"In Kentucky, we started to concentrate our work on these future soldiers last summer. During the hot nights of July and August, the men who were expecting to be called in the second draft worked eagerly and patiently. We had special soldiers' readers bound in red, white and blue. The first page began 'I go. I go to war,' and one of the first sentences was 'There is the camp. There is the flag.' By the time they were drafted most of them could sign their names to Liberty Bonds and write home to their people. One boy told me with pride that he could now 'write to his mother and to young ladies.'"

The National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. has adopted these soldiers' readers for use in the camps. Through the Moonlight Schools, Mrs. Stewart said, the Kentucky women who are learning to read and write are also being taught war history. The reasons for the war, the necessity for thrift, and food conservation are part of the studies.

Texas Initiative

THE Equal Suffrage Association of Houston, Texas, has launched a lively campaign to raise $7,500 with which to finance a program of war service work. Under the leadership of Mrs. Hortense Ward, president of the Houston Association, and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, state suffrage president, twelve captains with their teams form the active workers in raising the funds. The direction of the campaign is in charge of Miss Donna Roberts of Dallas. A large number of women will take part in the finance drive.

Training for Women in Agriculture

EVERY woman interested in agriculture should take notice of the opportunities for training in this line of service for her country offered by various state schools of agriculture and special schools offering courses this spring to fit women to undertake farming and gardening and thus help on the food production campaign. Programs of schools thus offering will appear from time to time in the *Woman Citizen*, and it is earnestly hoped that a very large number of women will avail themselves of the courses offered in various schools of agriculture for their benefit. Such training will make their service of infinitely more value than it can otherwise be and the brief time which it will take is well spent.

At Farmingdale, Long Island, the New York State School of Agriculture is offering a three months' course for women. Mr. A. A. Johnson is the director of this school and applications can be made to him at once. The school opened on the 4th of March, and its program is as follows:

SPECIAL THREE MONTHS' COURSE FOR WOMEN

VEGETABLE GARDENING

Lecture 2 hours, laboratory 6 hours a week. A course in detail the production of all vegetables commonly grown in this latitude. The work will be made intensely practical, will include seed testing, starting seeds in flats, use of coldframes, setting out plants, harvesting, packing and otherwise preparing the vegetables for market, storing vegetables. Each student will have the complete care and management of an individual garden, and in addition will be given an opportunity to gain experience in commercial gardening methods on the extensive vegetable growing section of the school farm.

INSECT PESTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

Laboratory work 2 hours a week. A practical study of the economically important insects and methods of controlling the same. Work will be given in mixing insecticides and in combating insect pests in the gardens and orchard.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Lecture 1 hour, field or laboratory work 3 hours a week. A practical study of different types of soils and methods of handling the same, manures and commercial fertilizers, mixing fertilizers and their application, general principles of soil fertility.

POULTRY

Five hours a week. An intensive course in poultry husbandry designed to give a maximum of instruction in a minimum of time. The work will include incubation, rearing chicks, feed, care and management of poultry, killing, dressing and marketing, and principles of poultry house construction.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Lecture 1 hour, laboratory 2 hours a week. A course in feeding, care and management of dairy cattle, hogs and horses; milk testing and the study of milk in the home. The student will learn to balance rations, care for animals, milk cows, drive horses, etc.

FARM MECHANICS

Two hours laboratory a week. This course, necessarily elementary, will be made as practical as possible. Some time will be given to a study of the structure and working principles of farm tools and the simpler farm machines. Some simple carpentry work will be offered, to teach the use of the saw, hammer, etc. Some rope work will be given, such as rope-end-knots, square knots, hitch knot, express package tie. Some elementary planning of chicken yards, coops and poultry houses may be offered. If time and opportunity permit, a limited amount of work in concrete construction will be offered.

There will be no charge for tuition, and by the payment of $30, for board and lodging, the students can be taken care of in the buildings of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I.

Women for Farm Work

THE Department of Agriculture, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and the Women's Division of the United States Employment Service will cooperate, it is announced, in a program to supply women for farm work during the war emergency. Camps for the training of women farm helpers are being considered in the plans.

As the result of a conference held by representatives of the three departments named, the Department of Agriculture will immediately ascertain through its 2,000 agents in what states the farmers want women, and the kind of farm work for which there is a demand for woman labor, and to furnish, through its extension service, the lists of trained women who might be available as leaders if training camps for women farm helpers were established.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense will take up the question of training camps and will have charge of whatever recruiting, educational and welfare work is done.

"It is quite evident," says the report of the conference, "that it is impossible to take a woman from the city who has never worked on a farm and send her to such work without giving her an idea or any test of her capacity for agricultural work."

"There should be some sort of try-out system," the report continues, "financed either by the states or state councils of the Council of National Defense, for the purpose of sifting women who applied for farm work and selecting those who are physically fit."

It was suggested that some of the women's colleges, such as Vassar, which has 750 acres of land, might assist in training and the selective work.

The Department of Labor, through its Women's Division of which Mrs. Hilda Mulhauser Richards is the head, and with the aid of the Farm Service Division, will register women available for farm work and place them in jobs.

It was decided at the conference that it was "unwise to stimulate interest in placing women on farms" until it is known whether there is to be a shortage of farm labor."

Hen vs. Kaiser

WHILE it may seem that the question of a few hens in many backyards is remote from the outcome of European battles, consider the Government's calculation that if each backyard in the country can be made to supply the family with eggs, and if the farms double their poultry production, as the Government is asking them to do, there will be added, in the form of poultry and eggs, so vast an amount of meat stuff, to the total food resources of our nation, that the Kaiser can be beaten hands down.

Though the farmer's wife is better situated to raise poultry than the city dweller, even town houses have some backyard space, and even a town housewife can hope to realize the tantalizing dream of fresh eggs and chickens.

Uncle Sam is willing to assist every poultry raiser by placing at his, or her, disposal all the information on that subject of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the services of a State Agricultural College and its Extension Department, and for detailed advice state agricultural officers stand ready to help. Every hen is an agent against the Kaiser, for every hen furnishes just that much food for the individual and frees just that much pork and beef and mutton for the men at the front.

HERE are some of the cardinal points advocated in raising poultry:

House the chickens comfortably by keeping the coops dry and well ventilated, allowing plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Give the hens a good straw litter to scratch in during the winter months.

Keep the nest clean. Provide one nest for every four hens. Gather the eggs twice daily. Keep them in a cool, dry room, or cellar.

Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Produce the infertile egg. Fertile eggs do not keep as well as infertile ones because the fertilized germ responds more readily to high temperatures. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one, and such eggs are much more likely to reach the table in good condition; there is less spoilage in shipment.

The pullets that are hatched early in the spring—in March and April—produce more winter eggs and return the greatest profits. Heat retards the growth of young chickens.

Never allow the mother hen to range with the young chickens until they are at least two weeks old, as enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by running in the wet grass when they are too little.

GREEN feed can largely supplement a grain ration. Oats and vetch can be grown for summer use, and cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Cabbage and beets can be stored in a dry room or buried in a pit and covered with straw and earth.

Save eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass. Mix 9 quarts of water boiled and cooled, with one quart of water glass. This will preserve 15 dozen eggs. Place the solution in a 5-gallon jar and store in cool place.

The Government estimates that every family should have two hens per person to keep that family in eggs and poultry.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Important Sale

Commencing Monday, March 11th

1,000 WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

$25.00

A special purchase of Women's New Spring Suits at unusually close prices make this sale possible. A complete representatian of newest Spring styles—distinctive and individual.

MATERIALS include Men's Wear Serge, Fine Gabardine, Tricotine, New Striped Material, Jersey Cloth, Tweed, Vigoureaux, Wool Poplin, Army Serge, and a variety of other materials.

STYLES — Braid-Bound, Braid-Trimmed, Notched-Collar, Fancy-Tailored, Deep Overlay Collar, Belted Models, Sport styles, Plain-Tailored, Eton effects and Semi-Tailored models.

COLORS — Joffre, Copenhagen and Navy Blue, Oxford, Sea Gull Gray, Rookie, Sand, Green, Rose, Sammy, Lapin and Black. ("Stylish Stout" sizes in Navy Blue and Black only.)

SIZES — models for every type of figure including "stylish stout" sizes.

Correspondence

Feed the Children

To the Editor of THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I WAS interested in the good account that you gave of Mrs. Reed's plan for giving soup to the school children in Cambridge. I believe there are sections in New York where the children are fed in the schools, and it has been in my mind to look into them, because I feel that this winter, and for many winters now, the proper feeding of the poor will be a grave problem. As always in these problems, I find one race leading—the Scandinavians. These races place, and have placed for long years, Preventive Measures first. They say, "There is only one solution—race-hygiene."

We all know their advanced record in votes for women—but that is only one brick in their race-hygiene program, though a very solid one. Finland by her obedience to race-hygiene has brought her infant mortality and her alcohol consumption down, down, down, until it is the lowest in Europe. Norway has the second lowest alcohol consumption (70 per cent of her people have been under prohibition for over fifty years). In Sweden military rejections in the army have fallen steadily. In Norway there has been a constant increase in the height of the Norwegians.

But what I am coming to is that Norway and Denmark both give their children two square meals a day in the schools where they go. First and foremost, race-hygiene demands properly nourished children. I have wished again and again this winter that I could give time to a survey of this feeding of the children in Scandinavia and properly present it to civic workers—and so I am glad to see such good publicity given to Mrs. Reed's scheme.

ELIZABETH TILTON.

Cambridge, Mass.

To Dethrone Tyranny

To the Editor of THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

WE believe today, what we have always believed, that civilization demands the abolition of the war system, and that men and women can devote themselves to nothing higher than to work for this abolition.

Since the world had not advanced far enough toward world federation to make the present war impossible, we, while holding the above ideal, find ourselves in agreement with the policy that it be fought until the German people are able and willing to make a peace based on the co-operation of law-abiding nations, leaving no possibility of world domination by imperialistic autocracy.

We believe that in taking up arms against the German government the United States is fighting to dethrone a tyranny that threatens, in the words of the President, "to master and debase men everywhere."

We are convinced that our ultimate goal—the establishment of a durable peace through international organization—can now be reached only after the defeat of German might. We recognize the unwavering policy of President Wilson, as shown in his public utterances, to use the instrument of statesmanship whenever and wherever this may contribute to the realization of our purpose in this war. Therefore we believe that those who are working to the end that this shall be the last war, should declare themselves to be loyal to our Government, and should support it, in every way possible, in its aim to make the world safe for democracy.

Further, we believe that nothing should be done to obstruct the waging of this war. We feel that those persons who are continually rebuking the Government for our entrance into it, and who are constantly calling at this time for peace, are prolonging the war. We recognize the necessity of a rigid regime during its course, and we are glad to bear a temporary curtailment of our freedom for the ultimate realization of world freedom.

While not relinquishing for a moment the many kinds of war relief activities to which we all are pledged, we feel that the imperative duty of every American is to promote the idea of a League of Nations, and to stimulate the study of the intricate problems which the world will have to face at the Great Settlement. We believe that it is to this vital and far-reaching constructive and educational work, as well as to relief work, that peace organizations should devote themselves during the war.

FANNIE FERN ANDREWS,
JANE WELLES CHEEVES,
ROSE DABNEY MALCOLM FORBES,
KATHERINE MCDOWELL RICE,
HOPE HEMENWAY RICHARDSON.

Suffrage Here and There

THE Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will meet in annual convention at Indianapolis, April 16 to 18. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, state president, and her committees are working out a program of more than usual interest. One of the features will be the annual suffrage dinner with prominent persons as speakers.

THE village of Gouverneur, New York, has the unique distinction of being the first town to place an "all woman" ticket in the field. Despite the opposition of a number of men who had been office holders for years, the Democratic caucus nominated women for all the village offices.

A BILL is now pending before the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia which will grant the electoral franchise to women on the same terms as men. The passage of the bill is predicted.

The bill provides that a man may vote if he has real and personal property assessed at $300, and the wife may vote if her husband's property amounts to $600. In regard to income and other qualifications, the wife may vote if the husband is doubly rated. The daughter has the same right to vote as a son. If the wife owns the required amount of property in her own name she is entitled to vote, according to the terms of the bill.

THE Michigan Equal Suffrage Association will meet in annual convention at Detroit, March 25 to 28, inclusive. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the national association, will attend the convention. Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, acting president of the Michigan association, announced the tentative plans for the convention last week. The sessions will be held at the Hotel Statler. The convention was first planned for January but owing to Mrs. Catt's inability to attend at that time it was postponed until this month. Mrs. O. H. Clark, who recently resigned as president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, is to enter upon an extensive program of war service work, following a much needed rest. Since Mrs. Clark's resignation, Mrs. Brotherton of Detroit has been in active charge.

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is steadily pushing its work for the passage of the Federal Amendment, sparing no effort to show the senators from that state that the "enlightened opinion of Connecticut will heartily uphold them if they follow their party leaders and vote for the Federal Amendment." According to the press department of the Connecticut Suffrage Association, Senator Brandegee wants a "mandate from the people" on this question and Senator McLean is "earnestly seeking to know the wishes of his constituents." Both wishes seem in the way of fulfillment and Connecticut suffragists are beginning to predict that Connecticut may be found on the roll of honor when the vote is called in the Senate.

With four organizers in the field Connecticut has engaged Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, one of the prominent workers in the New York campaign, to take charge of a state-wide campaign in Americanization and citizenship.

The young women stenographers and clerks of Fairfield county have banded themselves together in a "Clerical Committee" to answer any S. O. S. call that may come from the suffrage camps. The committee was formed recently at Bridgeport and stands ready to do typing, addressing, or any of the hundred and one things that are needed in suffrage campaign work.

THE campaign for ratification by the state Legislature of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as soon as it shall have passed the Senate has been opened. County Conventions of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana are in full swing to rouse the women and to reach the candidates for the Indiana State Legislature before the May primaries. Madison County was the first to call its Franchise Leagues into convention, elect officers and plan its campaign. Tippecanoe followed Saturday, February 23, with a big meeting at Lafayette, and Carroll, Fountain, Montgomery and Hamilton Counties will hold conventions the first week in March.

A SUFFRAGE CLUB has been organized in Port Huron, Michigan, with the following officers:

President, Dr. Emma E. Bower.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Lincoln Avery, Mrs. Frank Halstead, Mrs. Bert Embury, Mrs. John Wolfstyn.

Secretary, Miss Isabella Woods.

Treasurer, Mrs. Lincoln Boynton.

The Club starts out under auspicious circumstances. At its last meeting it had for its speaker, Mrs. Cornelius Templeton Hatcher, president of the Women Voters' League of Alaska, a talented and interesting talker.

IF THE New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association were the possessor of a service flag, it could show at least one star indicating foreign service, for Miss Elizabeth Biddlecome, secretary of the Newport League and a graduate of Smith College, is "somewhere in France" with the Smith Unit. This Unit is working in the Somme sector, helping to reconstruct the lives of the French in the sadly devastated regions.

It is an interesting fact that while all the women workers were sent away from this sector when it was recently taken over by the English, the Smith Unit was permitted to remain because of the many pleas made by the French of that locality that the aid which these women had so efficiently given them should not be withdrawn. Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer of Portsmouth, a director of the suffrage league in that city, is the chairman of the Organization Committee of the Smith Unit, directing the work in this country.

Miss Martha S. Kimball, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, directs the work of making garments for the Unit and also for the Italian Relief. Meetings are held every Thursday at the suffrage room in the Woman's Building, Portsmouth, and a valuable contribution has already been sent off.

Chinese-American Women in a Voting State

"THE women of the Chinese colony have taken up the Red Cross work with enthusiasm," says a letter from Boise, Idaho, sent out by the Women's War Work Division of the Committee on Public Information. "First they knitted in their homes and later when the request for more surgical dressings was announced they signified their willingness to take up this work also.

"The Chinese Masons, equally patriotic, decided that, since one of the tenets of their order was relief, they would permit the women to use the temple room of the Chinese Masonic Temple for their work room.

"In this room, heretofore used only by the men of the race who called to worship their joss and to perform their lodge rites, the Chinese women take their lessons in surgical dressings from the instructors of the Boise Chapter of the Red Cross. Their work table stands directly in front of the altar on which the ever burning light is placed and the expression on the grim face of the joss seems to soften as it looks down upon the twentieth century Chinese women engaged in their humanitarian work."

Suffrage in Hungary

(*Continued from page 289*)

should be found, and it was resolved to give the vote to war widows with a family. All that is required of this group is that they shall know how to read and write, and according to calculations 100,000 voters will thus be added to the register. The third condition is that every woman over the age of 24, who is a member of a scientific or artistic association or society which has been in existence for at least two years should receive the vote.

The bill is now before the Hungarian Diet.

Julius Rosenwald Urges Federal Suffrage Amendment

"I VERY much hope that the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment will pass. My experience in Chicago has been that the women's vote has been responsible for defeating some bad aldermen and electing some good ones who would otherwise have been defeated. What applies locally would apply nationally as well. I believe that the net results of the women's votes can only improve conditions in this country, and for that reason I am strongly in favor of the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."—Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

The Vote and the Voter

The Educational Test

By Henrietta W. Livermore

THE evolution of the conception of the function of government and the rights of the people under it can be clearly traced in the changed ideas of what restrictions properly should be placed on those entitled to vote.

As a requirement for voting the religious qualification has been withdrawn, the color line forbidden.

The sex qualification, though not yet fully discredited is nevertheless in the final stages of defeat. Its speedy abolishment is certain. Citizenship is acknowledged to be a fundamental qualification in all but eight of our states, and there is a growing feeling evidenced by a resolution recently introduced in Congress that the waiving of this condition in these states is in violation of the United States Constitution.

The age of twenty-one years, the attainment of majority, is universally accepted. A certain time of residence is deemed a necessary qualification to identify the voter and prevent fraud. Some small character qualifications are required in all states.

There remain two qualifications, however, on which the public mind is still confused and in doubt. These are property or tax and education.

CONCERNING a property qualification and an educational qualification, public opinion is passing through distinct phases. The trend of the past century has progressed from the time when a property qualification was everywhere required, to the present day when it has almost disappeared. The Poll Tax is the only common tax today and this is not a property but a personal tax.

The reverse is true of an educational qualification. It was proposed in Connecticut in 1854, during the "Know-nothing" agitation against foreign immigration. It was adopted in 1855 in Connecticut, in Massachusetts in 1857, in Wyoming in 1889 and in Maine in 1891. In 1914, no less than seventeen states had adopted educational qualifications in some form.

Professor Smith of Columbia, once made a statement to the effect that no class, arbitrarily excluded from the franchise would consider such exclusion just, but that when all classes have *once been admitted* to the franchise, democracy may then limit itself by its own free will for its own good, and such decision resting on the will and voice of all would be respected. In the main, the difference historically between tax and educational tests is this: the former was imposed by a small group who then had the monopoly, in order to keep others out; the latter by a large body of voters to cut out those of their own number deemed undesirable.

TODAY a literacy test is a question awaiting a verdict. It arose in the Constitutional Convention of New York in 1915; it passed one legislature in 1917, and must pass again and be voted on by the people. A literacy test for immigrants was added to the immigration law last year. The State of New Mexico forbids such a test, but on the whole the literacy test is growing in favor.

In this article some of the chief arguments for and against both property and educational tests will be presented.

Cooley takes up this question in his "Principles of Constitutional Law." He says:

"The State of Connecticut denies the right of suffrage to all who cannot read, and Massachusetts to all who cannot both read and write; and many of the states admit no one to the privilege of suffrage unless he is a taxpayer. . . . To require the payment of a capitation tax is no denial of suffrage; it is demanding only the preliminary performance of public duty, and may be classed, as may also presence at the polls, with registration, or the observance of any other preliminary to insure fairness and protect against fraud. Nor can it be said that to require ability to read is any denial of the suffrage. . . . Ability to read is something within the power of any man, it is not difficult to attain it, and it is no hardship to require it. . . . It denies to no man the suffrage, but the privilege is freely tendered to all, subject only to a condition that is beneficial in its performance and light in its burden. If a property qualification, or the payment of taxes upon property when one has none to be taxed, is made a condition to suffrage, there may be room for more question."

PROFESSOR BEARD, in his volume on American Citizenship, writes:

"In the long agitation over the right of the common man to vote (even if he had no property) which followed the Declaration of Independence, the whole question of the suffrage was thoroughly threshed out. Many of the greatest men in our history like Webster, Madison, Hamilton and Jefferson, were afraid of giving power to the poor—particularly of the great cities. They argued: 'The extreme democratic principle has been regarded with terror by the wise men of every age, because in every European republic, ancient and modern, in which it has been tried, it has terminated disastrously and has been productive of corruption, injustice, violence and tyranny; the poor have no interest in the government because they have no property at stake; workingmen, if enfranchised, would neglect their work and engage in politics for which they are not fitted."

"Against these dire prophecies the advocates of universal manhood suffrage brought forward arguments based on the 'natural' rights of mankind. They claimed the experiment was based on the professed principles of the Declaration of Independence; that the poor man with only his labor to sell needed the vote to protect himself against laws made in behalf of property and to secure laws favorable to his welfare; they denied that either intelligence or morality was possessed only by the well-to-do; they scorned the idea that the propertyless were represented in the government even though they had no voice in it."

PROFESSOR RAY in "An Introduction to Political Parties and Practical Politics," writes of the educational qualification for the suffrage: "One's attitude is likely to be determined by one's conception of the suffrage as a right or a privilege. Those who regard it as a right are inclined to oppose educational qualifications, while those who regard the suffrage as a privilege to be enjoyed by those who have proved themselves worthy of it will strongly favor educational qualifications. Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of such qualifications is based on the assumption that education is essential to intelligent voting. Opponents of educational qualifications urge that such restrictions do not accomplish the end sought; illiteracy being no proof of defective character. Educational qualifications are also opposed on the ground that they deny to orderly, law-abiding and industrious persons the right to participate in the government which they are compelled to support by taxes."

THE question arises, is not an illiterate class as great a danger in a nation as in an electorate? Big business has found that to protect itself it pays to teach its workers to read and write. Some firms take such time out of working hours, because the increase of intelligence resulting in better work more than compensates for the loss of time.

Should not a democracy feel a like concern for groups in its midst? Every adult should be given an opportunity to learn to read and write, and this opportunity should come to him in the easiest manner. It is as much the duty of the state to see that its citizens are literate as of the individual himself to attain literacy. For it is distinctly to the advantage of the state to educate its adult illiterates. A democracy will ultimately stand or fall according to the intelligence and integrity of its electorate. When opportunity, adequate and acceptable, for literacy has been offered to every adult, then and not till then is it reasonable to require an educational qualification for voting.

THIS EDUCATOR
BRAN COOKIE
supplies bran, Nature's laxative, in palatable form. Tastes like a fancy biscuit. Good for all the family. For sale at grocers in packages and by the pound.
EDUCATOR CRACKERS
JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.
Educator Building, Boston

To Circulation Workers

TO our Circulation Chairmen in Every State and County and to Our Friends Everywhere who are Working Individually to Widen the Field of the Woman Citizen's Usefulness:

You will be met many times in the next few months with the remark: "I cannot afford the Woman Citizen this year because of the war." The woman who makes this objection to becoming a subscriber is in dead earnest. She really believes what she says. How are you going to show her that she is mistaken?

Begin with economy, which is what all governments demand of their people in war-time. Economy means management—in other words, not hysterical retrenching, but wise spending. Every patriot knows that economy consists in cutting out the luxuries and non-essentials and in getting the highest return for every cent expended on necessities.

The Woman Citizen *is* a necessity. She will realize this after she has looked through one copy. Ask her, then, how in the course of a year of wise spending she could possibly stretch a dollar bill farther than the Woman Citizen can stretch it for her and to what better purpose.

She will receive

FOR THIRTY CENTS
- her 1918 contribution to her state or local suffrage league
- satisfaction in helping her league win a Cash Premium

FOR SEVENTY CENTS
- education in good citizenship for $.01 3/10 a week
- weekly inspiration in editorial form from some of the keenest minds in the country
- "inside" information on the Federal Suffrage Amendment
- running comment on the work of women in social and civil service, agriculture, industry, business, education, art and letters
- 52 copies of the only Woman's National Political Weekly published

If she is not yours by this time she never will be. We suspect her of belonging to the dying race of Antis.

GEORGIA—I am enclosing a list of members of the Georgia General Assembly. The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association has adopted all these men in the hope that through the *Woman Citizen* their consciousness will be awakened to the fact that woman suffrage is here and Georgia must ratify the Federal Amendment when the opportunity arrives. I am sending their home addresses because the Assembly does not meet until June, and we feel also that the entire family is entitled to the benefit of the *Citizen*. There are 236 members of the General Assembly of this state, and aren't we the first to adopt the entire law-making body, state and national? —EMMA T. MARTIN.

You can find out just where your state stands in our Circulation Contest by reading next week's column.

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. S. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham.
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen.*

Fourth Cash Premium
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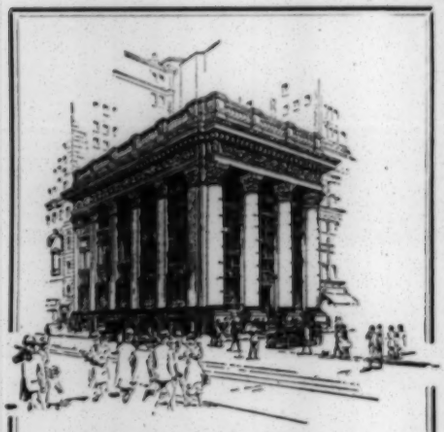
To the Co-operating Subscribers who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen.* The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

KATHERINE GAY,
National Circulation Chairman.



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